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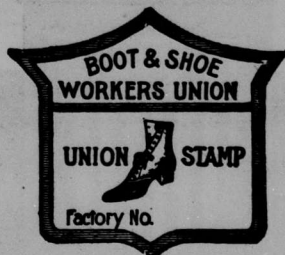


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 10, 1916.

ELECTION RESULTS.
MINE WORKERS GREAT EXAMPLE.
URGE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
MOVE FOR SANATORIUM.
THE LEMIEUX ACT.

Named Shoes are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories



Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

John F. Tobin, President

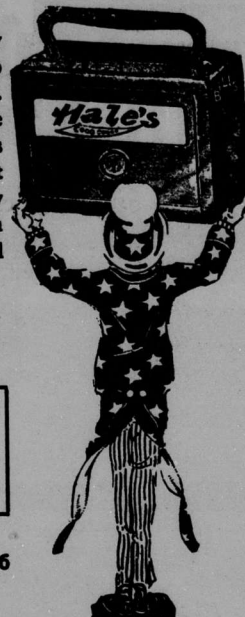
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.



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The key to Prosperity is Saving! Make up your mind to prosper. Begin by buying one of Hale's \$1.00 Banks for only 50 cents. It is the best possible way to teach the children thrift and the vital principles of saving.

We keep the key, and you can only open the Bank by bringing it to Hale's. This removes the temptation of extracting the nickels and dimes until you or the children have accumulated a tidy sum. Do what you wish with the money.



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GOOD GOODS

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The "Labor Clarion" is your paper, owned and controlled by you, and published in your interest. The merchants who advertise in this journal indicate friendship for you and a desire for your patronage. Those who do not advertise in these columns apparently care nothing for you or your patronage, therefore

Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make the "Labor Clarion" the best advertising medium in the State.

Demand the Union Label

Tell them you saw it in THE LABOR CLARION



SPECIALTY PRINTING

CARDS, QUARTER CARDS
BANNERS, CLOTH SIGNS
CAMPAIGN BUTTONS
PENNANTS

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand



Election Results

At no time since the workers of this country began to organize have they been so nearly a unit in their support of a Presidential candidate as during the election just held. Particularly was this true of the western organized workers, they standing almost solidly for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson because of the progressive and humanitarian legislation given to the nation during his administration. In the California labor movement there was practically no opposition to the President.

When the early returns began coming in, and they seemed to favor Hughes, a cloud of gloom overspread labor headquarters and wonder was expressed as to why people of the East should favor this candidate to the extent the figures indicated. However, when the great progressive West began to return its verdict the shouting and the tumult of the Hughes advocates died away and the realization spread throughout the nation that we had arrived at a point in our national development where the Eastern States were no longer absolute masters of elections. The great progressive West was now asserting itself in a fashion that astonished old political observers. The idea had not occurred to them that a President might be elected without the support of New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The State of California, thanks to the labor vote, settled the question and returned Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency for four years more, in spite of the fact that Hiram Johnson, whom they also had supported on the Republican ticket, had received a majority of 260,000. This result indicates that California voters know what they want as well as know how to get it.

The verdict rendered sounds the death knell of the stand-patter. Never again will a reactionary, nominated by any party, have a chance of election to the Presidency of the United States.

While, of course, interest centered in the national election, there were a number of propositions to be voted upon locally which were of vital concern to the organized workers of the State and municipality. Among the State-wide issues were the two prohibition propositions, which were defeated by the people of California. While the people have clearly indicated that they do not favor prohibition, it is too much to expect that those who are never satisfied unless they are interfering with the rights of and regulating the manner of living of others will be satisfied with the result. They are lacking in that spirit of sportsmanship and will doubtless be at it again at the next election, spending thousands of dollars themselves and forcing their opponents to follow suit.

Returns on these propositions are not yet complete, but the

majority against Amendment No. 1 will be well over 100,000, while the total against No. 2 will be in the neighborhood of 80,000.

Of the amendments of a purely local character in which the labor movement of this city was interested, No. 8, the anti-picketing ordinance, has carried by a small margin, though it probably never will become effective because of its unconstitutionality. Some of the best lawyers in San Francisco declare the ordinance cannot stand a constitutional test, and if brought into the courts, must fail.

Amendment No. 9, providing that persons must secure permission from the Board of Supervisors in order to speak on the streets of the city, has been defeated by a liberal majority.

Amendment No. 10, which would have restored the jitney buses to Market street, has also gone down to defeat by a small majority.

Charter amendments Nos. 13 and 14, inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce, and which aimed to take away from the people the right to elect the Judges of our Police Courts and place the duty of selection in the hands of the Mayor, have met the fate they so richly deserved. The people in overwhelming numbers voted against the proposals.

Amendment No. 16, to prevent evasions of the provisions of the charter relating to an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.00 a day on public work, and giving preference for employment to residents of San Francisco, carried by a 2 to 1 vote, notwithstanding the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs.

Charter Amendment No. 33, providing for the two-platoon system for the fire department, to become effective in 1919, has been carried by a majority in excess of 10,000, in spite of the opposition of the forces which prey upon the workers. The firemen made a strenuous campaign against great odds and are to be congratulated upon the splendid success which crowned their efforts. The opposition of Chief Murphy to the plan makes the success particularly gratifying.

All things considered, the election results are fairly satisfactory to the organized labor forces of the city, the State and the Nation. Never before has there been an election which involved so much for the organized toilers, and to have come through it with so much to be thankful for and so little to regret is, indeed, to have achieved success, even though all we hoped for was not attained.

As the years pass and organized labor increases in numbers a constantly widening influence will be wielded by the wage workers in elections, not only because of the greater number of them, but also due to the larger educational opportunities that organization brings with it.

MINE WORKERS GREAT EXAMPLE.

By George P. West.

The great growth in strength and numbers of the United Mine Workers of America during the past few years is, without any doubt, the most hopeful thing in the entire labor situation of the United States.

This great union of approximately 400,000 members, growing and expanding at a rate that has almost doubled its membership in five years, stands as an inspiration to every worker in the land. It has proved conclusively what sometimes has seemed doubtful, that a great basic industry, controlled by the most powerful financial interests in America, employing large numbers of unskilled men and men divided by race, language and tradition, can yet be organized on a basis that will guarantee protection to the humblest worker against exploitation and oppression. It is the finest example in America of the solidarity of the workers, regardless of race, politics or creed and shows what can be done in every great basic industry. Today the coal mining industry stands almost alone among these great basic industries, such as steel, meat packing, oil and lumber, with respect to organization of the employees for their own protection. And while the coal miner still has a long road to travel before he shall enjoy the full share of the good things of this world to which he is entitled, yet he has already won relief from the grosser forms of exploitation and tyranny to which the workers in these other basic industries are still subjected, and in every way has tremendously improved his condition. Best of all, he has established, in his union organization, the instrument with which he can obtain more and ever more of the blessings of life that are rightfully his.

The success of the United Mine Workers has not been obtained without a long and bitter struggle. It is not an accident or lucky chance that has given the coal miners their victories. Within the past three years their leaders and their resources have been pitted against the two greatest financial interests in America. The Morgan-Stotesbury group controlling in the anthracite fields and the Rockefeller group controlling in Colorado alike insisted that they would not deal with the union or recognize the right of the men to a voice in deciding the conditions under which they should mine coal. In the case of the anthracite field, it required only the plain speaking of the miners' president to force a settlement that, in addition to the wage increases and the eight-hour day, included for the first time recognition of the United Mine Workers. In Colorado the struggle was long and bitter. But the miners persevered. By the eternal rightness of their position, they enlisted the support of a public opinion too strong even for the Rockefellers to resist. And today the miners of Colorado are joining the union by the thousands, while the bosses at last realize that the United Mine Workers are in the field to stay and that further resistance is useless.

All during the investigations and hearings of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, the leaders of the United Mine Workers took every advantage of their opportunity to get the facts before the public and to strengthen the cause of the workers by bringing to it the support of public opinion. How well they succeeded, with the aid of their friends on the commission, is shown by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s final surrender and the final success of the campaign to extend the organization's benefits to the Colorado field. When the unofficial Committee on Industrial Relations was organized, President White of the United Mine Workers was the first to come to its support. I may be prejudiced by my own interest in this feature, but to me no policy of the United Mine Workers within recent years has been more important or promises greater results than the recognition

by President White of the fact that the cause of the workers, being the cause of justice and righteousness, can be materially advanced by publicity. The mine workers under President White is the first great international union to employ permanently a publicity director capable of getting the facts from the miners' standpoint into the newspapers and counteracting the work of corporation press agents. The expense involved is trifling, and it may seem to many an unimportant detail. To me it is one of the most important developments in the whole union field within recent years. During the anthracite negotiations in New York last spring the operators became so impressed with the ability of the miners to get their side into the newspapers and therefore to get the support of public opinion that they offered to suppress their full-page display advertisements and their own enormously expensive publicity campaign if the miners would quit talking to the people through statements and interviews which were not costing the organization a cent.

One danger, and one alone, threatens every great labor organization. It is the danger that prejudices of race or creed should creep in and disrupt or weaken an organization that should be purely economic in character, and too busy opposing the common enemy—greed, oppression and injustice—to permit these prejudices to arise. May the miners always resist such prejudices and resent the raising of any issue that does not concern the common economic welfare of its members!

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The photo-play masterpieces which make up the usual program of the New Mission Theatre surely are the cream of the world's best attractions released this week. Starting Sunday, for three days, Edna Goodrich, America's famous beauty, will be shown in "The House of Lies." A modern version of the old slave markets, produced in elaborate scenes of great beauty, a screen story of a beautiful high-born woman, whose spirituality lifted above the every day worldly marriages and who solves this great problem in a most unique way. The falsity of society, its inconsistencies and its shams are ironically shown with a delicate master-touch in this production.

On Wednesday and Thursday, two big feature attractions will be shown, a Paramount picture presenting Valentine Grant in "The Daughter of Mac Gregor." A tale of Scotland and of the American lumber camp, also the Blue Bird photo-play introducing Cleo Madison in "The Chalice of Sorrow," a story of today, showing the cruelties of Mexican intrigue, and a tragic story of fruitless love and hopeless sacrifice.

On Friday and Saturday, the master super-criminal drama, "Through the Wall," will be shown, featuring Nell Shipman and William Duncan, a great mystery story and drama of an arch-fiend of the underworld. A giant of evil in his supreme, Satanic struggle against the forces of law and order, the greatest detective drama ever produced on the screen. Other New Mission Theatre attractions will be shown, including the very latest Paramount Pictograph and Hearst International News.

"That" \$25,000 orchestral pipe-organ, with a selected musical program, will accompany this wonderful week's offering. Usual New Mission prices—all seats, 10c; children, 5c.

UPHOLSTERERS GET INCREASE.

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, the Upholsterers' Union has been doing some aggressive and successful work recently and the net results are apparent in the benefits secured. As a result, negotiations were conducted with employers and the scale has been advanced from 42½ to 55 cents per hour, the highest rate ever paid in this section.

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Cleaned and Repaired. Phones Mission 4293-7333

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2650 MISSION STREET, BETWEEN 22nd AND 23rd
Factory and Store, 3378 24th Street, Near Valencia

NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Program—Week Beginning Sunday, Nov. 5th.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
EDNA GOODRICH

in
"THE HOUSE OF LIES"

Wednesday and Thursday
TWO BIG FEATURE ATTRACTIONS
VALENTINE GRANT

in
"THE DAUGHTER OF MacGREGOR"
A Paramount Picture

Also
Rex Ingram's Emotional Play
"THE CHALICE OF SORROW"

Friday and Saturday
The Great Mystery Story

"THROUGH THE WALL"

Featuring
NELL SHIPMAN

and
WILLIAM DUNCAN

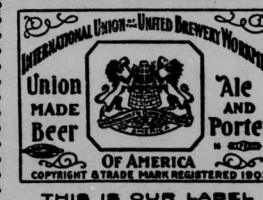
Other New Mission Attractions Conclude the
Program
ALL SEATS, 10c

S. N. WOOD & Co

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,

As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good
and Make the World Better**

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment
you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You
assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside
pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

**CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS**

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

PUBLIC UTILITIES MEETING.

Max Thelen, president of the Railroad Commission of California, and Edwin O. Edgerton, one of its five members, left San Francisco November 7th to attend the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners at Washington, beginning November 14th. The convention will be held in rooms of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The National Association of Railway Commissioners is composed of members of the public service corporations of all the states of the union, of Canada and the Interstate Commerce Commission. It holds an annual meeting at which reports are presented by the chairmen of various committees and vital matters of public policy as to public utility regulations discussed.

Commissioner Thelen is first vice-president of the National Association, and will be elected its president at this convention, to succeed Robert H. Prentiss of Virginia.

Edwin O. Edgerton is chairman of the committee on capitalization and intercorporate relations, one of the most important committees of the association. He will read a report by his committee which will deal with the principles that should govern the capitalization of public utilities and with their proper relations one with the other.

The convention on November 14th will be the most important in the history of the association.

A sub-committee from the membership of the Senate, a committee on interstate commerce, and the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce will begin an investigation on November 20th, in Washington, of the conditions relating to interstate and foreign commerce and the necessity for further legislation relating to these subjects. The resolution for this investigation was approved by the President of the United States on July 20th.

It directs the sub-committee to investigate government control and regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, the efficiency of the existing system in protecting the rights of shippers and carriers, and in promoting the public interest, the incorporation or control of the incorporation of carriers, and all proposed changes in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the act to regulate commerce.

This sub-committee will also investigate government ownership of all public utilities such as telegraph, wireless, cable, telephone, express companies and railroads, and will report as to the wisdom or feasibility of government ownership. It will also report upon the comparative worth and efficiency of government regulation and control of utilities as compared with government ownership. It has authority to sit during the recess of Congress, and full power to summon witnesses throughout the country. This committee is to report to Congress on January 2nd.

The National Association of Railway Commissioners, in announcing the convention to be held on November 14th, says: "Those who are advocating the centralization of regulation in the agencies of the federal government will have their views fully and ably presented to the committee by the powerful and well-organized influences behind this movement. Those of our membership who believe in joint Federal and State regulation of railroads will present to the committee all facts showing the good work already done under this control."

It is understood that the National Association of Railway Commissioners at its convention will appoint a committee to represent the association before this sub-committee of Congress, and will present its views for the combination of Federal and State regulation.

To a man who is down to his last penny a silver dollar looks like a wheel of fortune.

URGE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Plans for the observance of Medical Examination Day on December 6th were announced today by the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The San Francisco Association, together with other organizations throughout the country is advocating an annual medical examination for every person, sick or well, and December 6th has been set aside as one of the feature days of Tuberculosis Week, December 3rd to 10th. Clubs, trades unions, and other societies will be asked to co-operate to interest everyone possible in the subject of at least one medical examination a year, preferably on this special day. Clinics and dispensaries will receive those who cannot afford to pay a physician.

Some of the reasons why the human machine should be inspected at least annually, as given in a free pamphlet on "Periodic Medical Examinations," issued by the National Association are these:

The physically perfect man is almost impossible to find. Almost everyone who has reached the age of 30 has some impairment or defect of his body. Out of 2000 men and women examined, 70 per cent were found to have impairments of a more or less serious nature, while all of the remaining 30 per cent had some defects of a minor character.

Out of the thousands who have been examined and found to be impaired, only 10 per cent imagined there was anything wrong with them; the remaining 90 per cent supposed themselves "perfectly well." Many little defects or impairments may be found which, if allowed to continue without treatment, may result in serious and perhaps fatal illness.

A thorough physical examination is not expensive, and it is worth the cost to know where one's health account stands. If an inspection of your body reveals a little break that can be repaired for a dollar or two, which is cheaper: to let that little break continue until it becomes chronic tuberculosis, cancer, or Bright's Disease, which will cost hundreds of dollars to treat and which may never be cured—or to stop it at its very beginning?

KEEP GUN AWAY FROM BOY.

Sentiment toward hunting seems to be undergoing a decided change in America. A few years ago no one thought of protesting against the placing on a gun in the hands of a small boy except on the ground of danger to humans. Now the argument is frequently seen that hunting tends to brutalize the boy.

Garrett P. Serviss, in one of the big dailies, discusses this question and says in part:

"I am disposed to take sides with the sentimentalists in this matter. I was converted in my barefoot days. There are few incidents of early life that I remember more vividly than the killing of a beautiful blue-breasted songstress when I was a youngster. I highly valued my marksmanship with stones in those days.

"But I cherished a great ambition to bring down a bird with a stone. One brilliant summer afternoon, about 'tea time,' as I was whistling along a country road, bordered with old-fashioned stone-and-rail fences, an attractive bird flew up with its throat full of melody, and balanced itself on the tip of a high fence pole at the side of the road. To snatch up a round pebble and fling it at the singer was an act of instinct on my part.

"I had failed too often to expect to hit my mark this time, but to my perfect amazement the sweet voice ceased in an instant, there was a slight blur of downy feathers in the air where the bird had just been singing, and, with a catching at the heart, I ran to the fence and saw the little victim lying stone dead, with the blades of grass that half buried it sparkling in the afternoon sunshine.

"It is impossible for me now to describe my feelings. I would have given a world to restore that bird to life. I think the psychological effect upon me was due largely to the deep silence that followed the instantaneous cessation of the poor little creature's joyous song. I seemed to myself to have done something worse than murder—I had destroyed I knew not what. I had made a void in nature. In meditative moments I can see that scene as if it were again present, and hear that bird-voice that was stilled in a flash. I have never killed a bird since—not even a game bird."—Western Humane Press Committee.

UNION MEN



THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY

has been in operation in our Tailoring Department
for the past *three* years.

It has proven highly satisfactory to the *Firm, Patrons*
and workers.

WEEKLY WAGES—NO PIECE-WORK

Prices always as low as Good Tailoring will permit.

KELLEHER & BROWNE

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 MARKET STREET
at Third and Kearny

Pioneers of the Custom Tailors'
Union Label in San Francisco

MOVE FOR SANATORIUM.

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis direct its efforts to securing in the 1917 budget an appropriation of not less than \$200,000 for the building and equipping of a country sanatorium for the care of tuberculosis residents of this city."

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the association the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted. They tell their own story.

In a statement issued from association headquarters at 1547 Jackson street it is explained that the present capacity of the Tuberculosis Division of the San Francisco hospital is entirely inadequate to meet even the most pressing needs of the situation. An institution in the country is the solution.

The statement continues: "For some time past we have recognized the need of additional institutional provision for the tuberculous of our city. We have considered the matter carefully from all angles and have finally come to a decision. The time is ripe for this movement and we do not believe that there is a single organization or individual in the city but that will give it hearty support."

"As we have stated before, the preservation of the health of its people is the duty of any government. The control of tuberculosis is a public health problem and the responsibility for its solution in San Francisco clearly rests with the local authorities."

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week another great new show which will include several of the most successful and popular headline attractions in vaudeville. Sophie Tucker and her Five Kings of Syncopation will be heard in a repertoire of songs entirely new to this city. Josie Heather will share the headline honors. She will sing four songs she popularized at the British music halls. She brings with her William Casey, Jr., an excellent accompanist, and is also assisted by Bobbie Heather who does some clever boy stunts and Highland dancing. Another special headline attraction will be "Cranberries," a new sketch by Everett S. Ruskay whose successful comediettas "The Highest Bidder" and "The Meanest Man in the World" are fresh in the public memory. It is interpreted by Frederick Karr, Neill Pratt and Marian Day, all of whom are fortunately cast. Beeman and Anderson will cut up didos and funny capers on roller skates. Johnny Cantwell and Reta Walker will offer sixteen minutes of song and story which they call "Get the Fly Stuff" and which is as clever as it is enjoyable. Ruth Budd is not only a charming vocalist but a wonderfully clever aerialist whose feats are both novel and daring. The Ward Brothers and the great scenic sensation, "The Forest Fire," with Sylvia Bidwell and Company will complete this splendid bill.

WANT AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

At Portland, Ore., the eight-hour day is demanded by the Upholsterers' and Trimmers' Union and the Mattress Makers' Union. Heretofore they have been working 49½ to 60 hours per week. In addition to the shorter hours time and a half is insisted on. A satisfactory agreement has already been reached with a number of employers and the others are expected to reach an understanding with the representatives of the union. This is the first time the union has experienced any difficulty with employers. The industry is 100 per cent organized. A peculiarity of the situation is the fact that the Portland upholstery and mattress making firms encounter their strongest competition from San Francisco firms where the wages paid is \$4.50 for eight hours.

AMERICAN FAIR PLAY.

While the people of the United States have been sending thirty million dollars' worth of relief to Europe and Turkey, two hundred thousand women and children in Albania have died of starvation.

While each woman and child in Belgium has had plenty to eat, women and children in Albania have gnawed at the carcasses of dead horses in the streets.

William Willard Howard, of New York, who has returned from his third trip to this hunger zone of Europe, predicts that the entire population of Albania will die of famine and pestilence unless helped. He says that in Albania corn is fifty dollars a bushel, flour eighty dollars a sack, and macaroni five dollars a pound.

"The tragedy of Albania," says Mr. Howard, "is that a nation is dying of hunger, while the people of the United States, laden with gifts for the rest of Europe and for Turkey, pass by on the other side."

"Thirty millions of dollars have been given by the people of the United States for relief work of various kinds in Belgium, Poland, Armenia, Syria and the warring countries of Europe, while two hundred thousand women and children in Southeastern Europe have starved to death unheeded and uncared for. Not one woman or child has died of hunger in Belgium; two hundred thousand in Albania."

"Is it fair—is it human—that the innocent women and children of Albania, who never did anyone any harm, should be trampled under foot and left to perish, at a time when all others are fed?"

"Is this American fair play?"

"I have appealed for help in high places. I have begged a crust of bread of those who have given millions to Belgium, Poland, Armenia and Syria. I have begged in vain."

"The Albanians are as much entitled to sympathy and help as others. They have not taken part in the war. They fed and sheltered the refugees from Serbia, even with the last measure of corn that the famine-smitten villages possessed. They have not done any wrong, yet armies have swept over their country, taking what could be found to take, leaving to the starv-

ing women and children only the carcasses of dead horses in the streets.

"I ask only American fair play for the famished children of Albania. I ask of all fair-minded men and women in the United States: Why should the Albanians—three hundred thousand of whom are Christians—be left to starve, while we press forward, in generous rivalry, to feed the others? The Albanians are more numerous than the Armenians; yet we feed the Armenians and let the Albanians starve."

"Having appealed to deaf ears in high places, I now appeal to the plain people—to fair-minded men and women who would not let even a dog starve to death, no matter what his breed. I want to go back to Albania with a shipload of food. I have arranged for a ship—a new American ship, just launched and fitted for sea. The ship is ready and waiting."

"A number of distinguished gentlemen in New York—mostly clergymen and editors of newspapers—will co-operate in an appeal for a relief cargo for the ship. The treasurer selected to receive contributions is the Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., editor of the "Christian Work" and secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union. Contributions in any amount—from the price of a loaf of bread upward—may be sent to the Balkan Relief Fund, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City."

STILL DOING BUSINESS.

It will not be difficult for the average reader to recall the fact that the express companies have made strenuous pleas before congressional committees and in the press of the country that if the government established a parcel post system it would result in the confiscation of their property and that they would be compelled to abandon the express business. In view of that extraordinary claim the following is interesting:

A 400 per cent increase in operating income of nine interstate express companies during the fiscal year of 1916 over the fiscal year of 1913 was reported by the interstate commerce commission. The figures were \$10,560,000, against \$2,556,000. A total of \$175,000,000 was collected during the year as express charges.

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SAVING FROM 25% 33%

The Largest Retailing Manufacturers of
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CALLING MASS MEETINGS.

The Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor is sending out calls for mass meetings to be held throughout the country in every city and town whose population includes the foreign born. The time for each mass meeting is to be determined locally by the proper authorities when arrangements are completed.

The Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor has during the past two and one-half years proposed four events great in administrative governmental activities:

The first was the securing of the co-operation of the public schools of the United States with that bureau in citizenship preparedness.

The second, the proposal to the city of Philadelphia to hold the citizenship reception at which the President spoke, on May 10, 1915.

The third, the holding of a citizenship convention in Washington composed of delegates from the public schools working in co-operation with that bureau for the elevation of the standard of American citizenship.

The fourth proposal from this progressive governmental bureau is to call a mass meeting of citizens and prospective citizens, including the actual candidates for citizenship and the non-candidates from the foreign-born residents of each community in the United States. These mass meetings are, primarily, for the purpose of getting the candidates for citizenship into the night school classes maintained by the public schools, in co-operation with the Bureau of Naturalization, for their benefit.

Working in close co-operation with the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, the public school authorities of the United States have provided the means whereby the adult alien population may learn to speak, read and write the English language and obtain a knowledge of American institutions and Government. The results thus far have been most far reaching in their influence upon the public mind. The necessity for these citizenship classes has been seen in every city with a foreign community and demonstrated by their organization in every State of the Union. The advantage to the community is realized, but the alien friend does not understand what they mean to him. It is to bring the benefits clearly to their minds that these mass meetings have been called by the Naturalization Bureau. It is essential that the attendance upon these night classes be materially increased in all sections of the country. This, it is confidently believed, can be accomplished through a mass meeting for adult

foreigners to be held in every city in conjunction with the city authorities and public spirited citizens generally, at which time the benefits to be derived through a course of study at the night schools may be clearly and forcibly placed before the foreign born.

Moreover, these mass meetings have for their objective the elevation of the standard of American citizenship in the eyes of the public representing the resident alien body, citizens by birth, the school authorities and the judiciary. The courts of the United States stand ready to recognize any elevation of the standard of qualifications for admission to citizenship when those qualifications have been demonstrated as possible of attainment by the public schools locally.

To insure the success of this nation-wide movement for the betterment of civic conditions, the Bureau of Naturalization has asked the co-operation of the various commercial, labor, patriotic and other organizations, together with the superintendents of schools, civil authorities, clerks of naturalization courts, and officials of the local foreign or racial associations. The Federal authorities of the Department of Labor believe that the time is ripe to strike an effective blow at illiteracy and incompetency by stimulating the interest of employers and employees, foreign and native born, men, women and children in the great national problem of alien instruction and citizenship preparedness.

These mass meetings will permit of a full and free discussion of the vital points involved. The facilities afforded by the local public schools can be made known to the resident foreign-born and action taken to insure their attendance upon the night classes provided for their benefit.

There are approximately sixteen and one-half million foreign-born residents in this country, of which only about three and a half million have been naturalized, according to the last census and subsequent immigration figures. The remaining millions, although a vital part of the nation, have not been admitted to the body politic and are ignorant of the duties and callous to the responsibilities of citizenship. It is only through education that this vast army of foreign friends can become Americanized, and to this end the Federal Government and the public school authorities have joined forces.

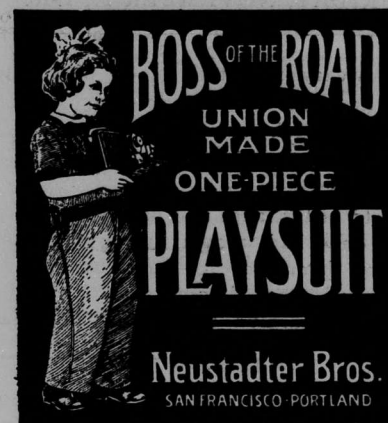
In addition to this, however, and working in complete harmony with it, is the patriotism which inspires concerted effort in behalf of those millions of foreigners now ignorant of American life and ideals and unenlightened as to the privileges and responsibilities which citizenship would confer.

Drink Better Wines

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but is in every bottle of

**OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY**

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Bourbon

**CHILDREN'S
ACCOUNT**

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AND YOU NEEDN'T
PAY MORE THAN **\$10.00** EITHER, FOR IT,
— ALL STYLES

From the point of wear, workmanship, and material, these suits of "Oregon Cassimere" are equal to many garments sold for as much as \$15.00. We do not limit you to one style, either, for we have all the latest novelties, including pinch-backs, English, semi-English and other popular models.

OVERCOATS for \$10.

They're made of good weight materials in all the colorings and styles that are wanted for this season. Some have set-in sleeves and velvet collars.



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916.

Where weary folk toil, black with smoke,
And hear but whistles scream
I went, all fresh from dawn and dew,
To carry them a dream.

I went to bitter lanes and dark,
Who once had known the sky,
To carry them a dream—and found
They had more dreams than I.
—Mary Carolyn Davies, in "The Masses."

When the wage workers quit looking for something for nothing and make up their minds to take interest enough in their own affairs to inconvenience themselves a little to promote their own welfare they will get results, but not until then.

A question which has not been settled by the election is that of the unionist demanding the union label on all purchases. No one has had the temerity to present a law that would deny the right to demand the label, but it may yet come. In the meantime it is your duty to build up the demand for it. Are you doing your duty?

All the speeches on child labor made in Congress since the first Federal child labor bill was introduced in the spring of 1906 and other printed arguments for and against Federal control of child labor which had appeared before June 30, 1916, are listed in two sections of the bibliography on child labor just issued by the Federal Children's Bureau. Material on practical experiments in training children for industry and in guiding a child to the trade where his opportunities are best and material on the effect of premature labor on the child's health form special sections. Previous bibliographies on vocational training and vocational guidance, and other subjects related to child labor such as mothers' pensions, minimum wage, and compulsory education, are noted in the bulletin. Other sections contain references on child labor laws and their enforcement in various States, and the problem of uniform legislation. Of the 1828 references in the bulletin 445 are on individual industries, and 315 on child labor in foreign countries. The bulletin includes an author and subject index. A first edition of this list was published by the Library of Congress ten years ago, and the present revised and greatly enlarged list has been compiled by the chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress with the assistance of the librarian of the Children's Bureau. The list of references on child labor may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

-:- The Lemieux Act -:-

Since Congress passed the eight-hour law for railway men in the train service there has been considerable discussion as to the advisability or adopting some such law for the United States as the Lemieux act, now in force in the Dominion of Canada. It is, therefore, of interest to take note of the conclusions arrived at by the workers in that country after nine years' experience with the operations of the law.

We find that even those who favored the enactment of this law are now convinced that, in action, it can only cripple the attempts of the workers toward self-uplift through organization, while it is utterly worthless as a means of bettering the conditions of the unorganized.

This can be well understood by those who have had any experience in trying to enforce any law intended to safeguard the workers, in fields where there has been no strong economic organization effected. The individual worker cannot invoke the law; if he attempts to he can be, and generally is, summarily discharged. Ousted from his employment, he cannot call for the redress supposed to be assured by the law.

The Lemieux Law has tended to discourage organization of the workers. It is always in time of agitation by some of the clearer thinkers among the workers in any given industry that organization is effected. The thirty days' notice required, it has been found, gives the employers ample time to weed out the leaders of the demand for better conditions; also to organize a gang of strikebreakers. When the time arrives when, under this law, the workers can attempt to enforce their demands through their united power, they find their own ranks depleted through the discharge of their leaders, their opponents' power augmented by a thoroughly organized machine for resistance.

It is understood that the decisions of the boards of mediation provided for under this law are not compulsory upon either party, but experiences of our fellow workers in Canada have brought this conclusion—that the employers can, and do, ignore the decisions of the boards and then demand and receive all aid of the government to break the resistance of the workers, while in the few instances when the workers have stood out against the decisions of such boards every protection that had been provided, for reasons of safeguarding life and economic conditions, such as Asiatic exclusion, experience requirements in mines and other dangerous callings, were withdrawn, and in effect, the decisions of the board of mediation took the form of a decision in law; was enforced upon the workers over their protests; resulted in involuntary servitude.

The experience of our Canadian fellow workers should go far to warn us, on this side of the line, of the results that are hoped for by those who are so busily advocating compulsory arbitration laws. They very clearly see the opportunity under such a law to hamper all attempts to extend unionism, and the possibility of reducing the effectiveness of labor organization that now exists.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly asserted its opposition to compulsory arbitration upon the ground that the man who is denied the right to quit his work whenever he pleases is a virtual slave whether he be termed such or not.

There are those in this country who favor compulsory arbitration, but the experience of those who have tried it in other countries has been such as to make it certain the American workers will never consent to its adoption here.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

George R. Drysdale, treasurer of the Arizona & New Mexico Railway Company, has solved the educational problem. In an address to the Society of Railway Financial Officers he stated that nearly all the employees of his company were Mexicans who could not read or write and that the thumb print method was the only means of getting a receipt for wages paid.

One of the last reminders of the timber days at Truckee, California, was uncovered a few days ago when workmen demolishing one of the old Truckee Lumber Company's sawmills uncovered a bell used by the vigilantes. It was used to summon the vigilantes when the leaders felt the necessity of taking the law in their own hands and exercising the prerogatives of Judge Lynch. Truckee is among the oldest towns of the State and just as it was prominent in the historic days when the Sierras' slopes gave up their gold, so it is prominent now as a summer and winter resort city.

Children should be taught to be kind to all animals. A cruel child makes a bad man or woman. One of the important things to teach children is to take good care of their household pets; to remember to feed and water them regularly. We are doing right only when we treat every living creature as we should wish to be treated ourselves. If you drive a horse or own a horse, think how you would like to be treated if you were that horse. Treat your dog and cat as you would like to be treated if you were that dog or cat.

Because of their conduct in the last election the members of the woman's party have made it certain that they will not achieve national suffrage for a quarter of a century or more. By making a party issue of the question they have also ruined their chances in a number of States. National suffrage would require ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States of the Union, and it is certain Democratic States will now refuse to ratify any such law. Truly a few fools can do a tremendous amount of damage to any cause no matter what merit the cause may have. These women not only injured themselves but struggled desperately to injure their best friend—the labor movement.

The longevity of the Presidents of the United States is remarkable. Their ages were as follows: 67, 90, 83, 85, 73, 80, 78, 79, 68, 71, 53, 65, 74, 64, 77, 56, 66, 63, 70, 49, 56, 71, 67, 58 years. Those at 56, 49 and 58 were respectively, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, who were assassinated. The ages of these twenty-four men totalize 1663 years, or an average of 69 years each, showing, as is believed, that the stress and responsibility of leadership seem to have no effect on longevity. The following causes of death are those popularly accepted: Washington, pneumonia (more correct accounts state edematous affection of the windpipe or membranous croup); John Adams, debility; Jefferson, chronic diarrhoea; Madison, debility; Monroe, debility; John Quincy Adams, paralysis; Jackson, consumption and dropsy; Van Buren, asthmatic catarrh; Harrison, bilious pleurisy; Tyler, bilious attack (with bronchitis); Polk, chronic diarrhea; Taylor, cholera morbus and typhoid fever; Fillmore, debility; Pierce, dropsy and inflammation of the stomach; Buchanan, rheumatic gout; Lincoln, assassination; Johnson, paralysis; Grant, cancer of the tongue and throat; Hayes, paralysis of the heart; Garfield, assassination; Arthur, Bright's disease, paralysis and apoplexy; Cleveland, debility; Benjamin Harrison, pneumonia; McKinley, assassination.

WIT AT RANDOM

The captain of industry was addressing the students of the business college. "All my success in life," he declared proudly, "all my enormous financial prestige, I owe to one thing alone—pluck. Just take that for your motto—pluck, pluck, pluck!" He paused impressively, and a meek little student in the front row said, "Yes, sir, but please tell us whom did you pluck?"

A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. When he called at the cottage some time after, only the wife was at home. "How's John?" he asked. "Very well, thank you." "I suppose he can read the Bible comfortably now?" "Bible, sir? Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago."—"Everybody's."

A school mistress asked her class to explain the word "bachelor," and was very much amused when a little girl answered, "A bachelor is a very happy man."

"Where did you learn that?" asked the mistress.

"Father told me," the little girl replied.—"Tit-Bits."

McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat.

McTavish (on his knees)—O Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never—

Macpherson—I widna commit mysel' ower far, Donald. I think I see land.—"Life."

The woolly-headed Uncle Rastus was accused of disturbing the peace. Officer Mort Rudolph explained it as follows:

"Your honor, this man was running up and down the Mill River Road waving his arms and yelling at the top of his voice, and otherwise raising the mischief, at 1:30 o'clock in the morning. The people of the district complained, and they had a perfect right to."

The judge frowned at Rastus, who didn't seem to be particularly worried.

"What do you mean by such unbecoming conduct?" his honor demanded.

"Religion, jedge," was the response.

"Religion! Are you a Holy Roller or something like that? I have religion, Rastus, but I don't get up at midnight and tell everybody about it."

"Dat's des' de diffunce, jedge, I ain't ershamed ob mine."—"Case and Comment."

Teacher—Now, children, what is it we want most in the world to make us perfectly happy?

Bright Youngster—The things we ain't got.—"Stray Stories."

"Mother doesn't think she'll go to the theatre with us tonight, Albert."

"Is that so? I have got three tickets. What shall I do with the third one?"

"Give it to the man you always go out to see between the acts. He can sit with us, and you won't have to go out to see him."

A small boy astride a donkey was taking some supplies to an army camp in Texas not long ago, and got there just as a detachment of soldiers preceded by a band was marching past.

The lad dismounted, and held the bridle of the donkey tightly in his hand.

"Why are you holding on to your brother so hard?" asked a group of soldiers who were standing near and wanted to tease the country boy.

"I'm afraid he might enlist," said the lad without batting an eyelash.

MISCELLANEOUS

LABOR SONGS.

By H. F. Powell.

God Save Mankind.

God save the Human Race!
Through realms of time and place,
God save Mankind!
Let it, victorious,
O'er fate laborious,
Make life all-glorious;
God save Mankind!

Wipe out grim poverty.
Raise dwellings fair to see
For humankind,
'Mid flowers and fruit and love
And heaven all smiles above,
With freedom where to move;
So, bless Mankind!

Protect thine image dear
Through youth to old age sere!
Protect Mankind
From human wolves that prowl,
From raging wars that howl,
From greedy monsters foul!
God save Mankind!

Give us our daily bread!
Grant where to lay our head,
God, good and kind!
Hear thou our cry for life,
Peace, bliss and plenty rife,
Great gifts for all our strife!
God save Mankind!

O'er throne and diadem
Shines out the human gem
Endowed with mind.
Queen she outcast forlorn!
King e'en slave whipped and torn!
Prince every child that's born!
GOD SAVE MANKIND!

Awake, Ye People!

'Wake, awake, O 'wake, ye people!
Arouse from slumber's thrall!
There are monsters within your dominion;
They are plundering and poisoning all
Your delights, your desires, your rich lands;
They are ruthless as greedy brigands;
Awake! Awake!
Arouse from slumber's thrall,
Ye people, one and all!

'Wake, awake, O 'wake, ye people!
Arise ye in your might!
Stern, united, your numbers uprearing
Swift will scatter these monsters to flight.
You are millions to one of the foe;
God-like just is your cause as you know;
Awake! Awake!
Arouse from slumber's thrall,
Ye people, one and all!

'Wake, awake, O 'wake, ye people!
Prepare for victory!
Wage the fight of the world since creation,
Not with chessmen for princes to see;
Fight with unions and votes and with laws—
Bloodless route to the great human cause!
Awake! Awake!
Arouse from slumber's thrall,
Ye people, one and all!

He told the boy that the condition of all good was, in the first place, truth; then courage; then justice; then mercy; out of which . . . would come all brave, noble, high, unselfish actions, and the scorn of all mean ones; and how that from such a nature all hatred would fall away, and all good affections would be ennobled.—Hawthorne.



MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony

Regular Board Meeting, Wednesday, November 8, 1916.

President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Transfers deposited: Vernon Huff, 570, Redwood City; C. S. Vincent, R. M. Blodgett, both of 153, San Jose, Cal.; M. Santos, 510, San Leandro; Joseph Huff, Local 570.

Classification: Liberty Hall (formerly Latin-American Hall), Stockton and Green streets, has been classified for not less than five (5) men.

New Year's Eve Prices: Before contracting for engagements on New Year's Eve., please apply to the office for special rates.

Special Meeting.

The regular meeting of Local 6, A. F. of M., held Thursday, November 9, 1916, decided to have a special meeting next Wednesday, November 15th, in the Assembly Hall of the Headquarters, 68 Haight street, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the subject of Classification in Picture Houses. All members are urged to be present.

E. H. SLISSMAN, Recording Secretary.

THE WAIL OF THE BASS-VIOLINIST.

Composed by Joe W. Walker.

Bowed with his weighty instrument he leans
Upon his bow and gazes all around,
With look of anxious care upon his face,
And, Atlas-like, upon his back a world.

What makes him dead to melody and air,
A man that sings not, and that seldom copes
With more than one note to the bar, like clock
Or metronome, a brother to the drum?
Who's was the hand that penned his lowly score?
Who keeps him thus, the lowest of the low?

Is this the one Apollo made his heir
To have dominion over string and bow,
To waken cords that quivering through space
Should soothe the savage breast and heal its woe?
Is this the vision Jubel had of days
When music everywhere should hold full sway
Of all the occupations known to man
There is no work more terrible than this—
"All through the night," and oftentimes in the day
To mark the time for foot of dude or Miss.

What octaves 'tween him and the violin?
Slave of the old bass viol, what to him
Are soaring flights of piccolo or flute,
Or sweet-voiced horn or dulcet clarinet?
What the long reaches of the slide trombone,
The trumpet's peal or 'cello's nasal glide?
'Tis music's tragedy! Could aught be worse?
Plundered of melody, inheritance,
He enters protest in the Court of Song.

Oh, masters, music's rulers in the land,
How will the future reckon with this man?
How answer his mute question, in that hour
When whirlwinds of tumultuous tones are brought
From throats of brass and wood, when kettle-drums
And strings are stirred, when organ-pipes resound,
Avenging insults of the centuries,
He loosens up his bow and plays no more?

The man who owes money usually worries less
than the man to whom he owes it.

A Chinese philosopher says there is an ounce
of wisdom at the root of every grey hair.

THE LOST DISCORD.

The orchestra came into the pit
And sat before the stands;
They came prepared to make a hit,
Their weapons in their hands.

The Clarinetist gave a hitch,
And blew a boisterous "A";
The other men soon caught his pitch,
And all began to play.

The Overture to William Tell
They started to perform,
And all went gliding very well
Until they reached the "Storm."

O, such a Storm! a thunder roll!
A harsh, discordant din!
Each man got lost, and not a soul
Could find his place again.

The Bass-bow o'er the Viol shied
Until its strings were sore;
The Trombone-player slipped his slide
And dropped it on the floor.

With mouth filled full of little toys
That mimic'd many sounds,
From crying babies' deafening noise
To baying of the hounds.

The Drummer braced to take the trick,
With one eye left to mash;
He fought the Bass-drum with a stick,
And made the Cymbals clash!

Ambitious, as most Drummers are,
To drown the rest, at least,
With hands and feet he struggled there,
Till wind and strength decreased.

The Leader jumped up from his seat,
And tried to quell the roar;
The Drummer still kept up his beat,
And thought he wanted more.

The Manager came rushing in,
And shouted loud and shrill:
"Ho! stop this everlasting din!"
Then everything was still.

"Bring back my audience," cried he.
"They're rushing down the street;
I'll fine you all your salary,
And bounce you for this feat."

The Leader called his men below,
His breath came fast and short;
As, 'twixt the gasps, he'd like to know
"Who make dot tam disgort?"

"Not we, from Leipsic we are come,"
The Strings said in a breath.
"Another discord like that one
Would frighten us to death!"

"It was the Flute," said Clarinet,
A man of iron nerve.
"He sounded like a train of freight
That grinds around a curve."

"Sir, you're mistaken," quoth the Flute;
"You couldn't hear me play.
'Twould make a flock of wild geese scoot
To hear you squawk away."

"I couldn't squawk," his Reeds replied.
"I came from Boston, Mass.
They praised me there, and none denied
I played enough to pass."

"It must have been the Slide Trombone,"
The Trombone-man replies:
"I come der Ni-York Union from;
Dere iss on me no flies!

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Assets \$ 63,811,228.81
Deposits 60,727,194.92
Reserve and Contingent Funds 2,084,033.89
Employees' Pension Fund 222,725.43
Number of Depositors 68,062



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

"Besides, I no drombone did had
To blay dot Overture;
Dot disgort make my side so scaret
He tropped him on der floor!"

"Why don't the Drummer come below?"
The Cornet-player said.
They looked above to see, and lo!
There sat the Drummer, dead!

There, like a hero, he had fought
And spent his latest breath,
His strongest force, his highest thought,
To drum himself to death!

And so the funeral day was set;
They lowered him into the pit.
They never found that discord, yet
Some think they buried it.
—Wm. P. Blythe.

Newark, N. J.

PADDING YOUR OWN POCKET.

No one will deny that everyone, in any given community, is happier, healthier and better satisfied generally, if there is in circulation at all times a good supply of ready cash.

Whether a man or woman is in business himself or herself—or is not in business—it makes no difference: his or her own happiness is measured largely by the amount of cold cash in general circulation in the community in which he or she actually resides. Anyone stopping to think over this statement will need no argument to prove its absolute truth.

Now, it being true that everyone is personally better off in proportion to the cold cash in circulation in his or her community, and it being equally obvious that every time you buy something in your own town—instead of sending off to the East or to Europe for that something—you are helping to make your own self happier in proportion as you are contributing to keeping more money in actual circulation in your own community. And, to carry the thought further, if those articles which you buy locally are, also, actually manufactured locally, your buying those articles in your own community swells the local payrolls—boosts business generally in your own community—and so many other people are made so much better off that their happiness exudes and radiates back to yourself.

According to an interesting statement just issued by Chas. R. Thorburn, executive secretary of the Home Industry League of California, our State can produce anything wanted in the home, or in the everyday life of the people. It adds nothing to our own prosperity to take foreign stuff, when the home article better supplies the want.

We are replacing in the markets many of the foreign makes of goods which were favored some years ago because of their labels under the mistaken notion that European manufacturers were producing better articles than we could manufacture here. People have learned that they can do better in price and in materials by demanding American goods, and our factories are on rush orders in consequence of the belated education.

We find in the markets now superior American foodstuffs taking the place of the foreign makes, such as fruit products, cheese, meats and dainties of all sorts, for which people were charged big prices for the labels. We buy now delicious "Holland" cheese, red colored and shaped like the long-popular foreign article; we have the domestic "Swiss" cheese that easily fills the want for the imported article; we have cordials of home make, vermouth and wines that outclass foreign-labeled goods; and so on, not forgetting the fragrant "Limburger" now made in America. If what we want is not California made it certainly can be found with a label "Made in America."

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' UNION.

R. E. Peabody, a government employee of San Francisco, has just completed a Federal Employees' Union in Rock Island, Ill. Those eligible to membership are civil service employees of the government except they be employed in the post office and in strictly craft occupations. Mr. Peabody is special representative of the national organization and is visiting many of the leading cities of the country. He recently formed new unions in Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Helena, Omaha, Sioux City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR MOVIES.

Manager Holton, of the Port Arthur (Tex.) Amusement Company, has notified his movie operators that hereafter they will work eight hours a day. They have been working nine hours and receiving \$22.50 per week, the scale fixed by the union. In addition to the shorter hours, their wages were advanced to \$25. Employees of the two other houses are also receiving the same pay, having been granted these concessions.

NECKWEAR WORKERS STRIKE.

Employees in the neckwear industry, a unit of the sweater trades, are on strike for better working conditions and higher wages. These workers have organized and are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Wage rates of 10 cents an hour is common and the season lasts only six months in the year. Get the label on your neckwear.

BAKERS' BALL.

Tomorrow evening, November 11th, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers are to give a grand ball in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of their union. The affair is to be held in the auditorium of the German House, Polk and Turk streets. Admission 50 cents; ladies free.

METAL WORKERS TO MEET.

President O'Connell of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor announces that the eighth annual meeting will be held at Moose Hall, 410 West Fayette street, Baltimore, beginning November 9th. Headquarters are at the Rennert hotel.

CHAUFFEURS' GAINS.

Chauffeurs' Union No. 253, of Kansas City, has put in force a new scale and secured the signatures of 95 per cent of all liverymen and undertakers in the city. The membership is nearly 300 and increasing each meeting.

What would you think of a baseball team whose shortstop neglected to assist in double plays? And what would be your comment of a pianist who was indifferent to the key in which

the rest of the orchestra were playing? Now what can you honestly conclude as to the attitude of a union man who forgets to not only ask for but demand that all his apparel have the union label. This little label means sanitary working conditions, living wages, respectable hours, and the employment of our union comrades.

Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, opposite Seventh street, heartily co-operate with the union label movement and show their good faith by manufacturing and retailing union label shirts, underwear, ladies' aprons and breakfast sets under ideal union conditions, and can sell you every article of dress bearing the union label. This progressive firm has the indorsement of the San Francisco Label Section, and we cannot urge you too strongly to encourage such an establishment.

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Guarantee correct time for 2 years

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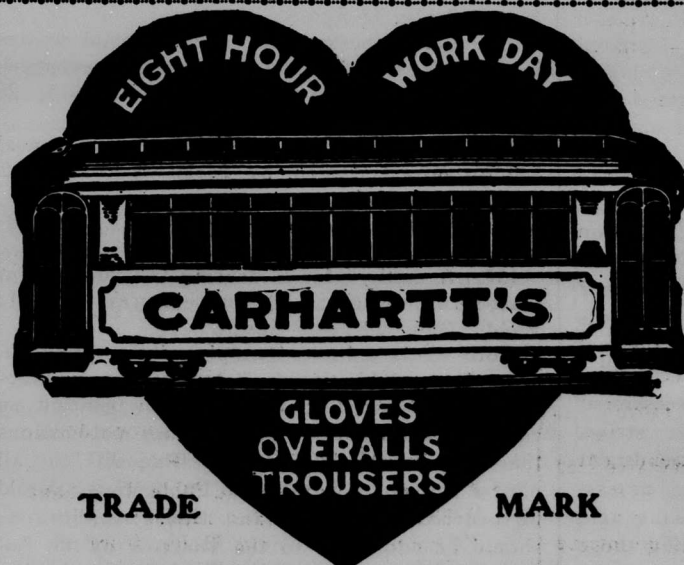
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Union Maids

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[Every pair
Guaranteed]

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 3, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Secretary O'Connell, who called for nominations for chairman; Delegate Cameron was elected chairman pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—President Murphy excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Glass Bottle Blowers—Fred Schaffer. Chauffeurs—E. R. Goodsey, vice M. Domberoff. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Waiters' Union, withdrawing Chas. Sharkey as a delegate. From Ladies' Garment Workers, Coopers No. 65, and Carpenters No. 35, inclosing donations for Culinary Workers. From Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, inclosing donation for charter amendment campaign fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cracker Bakers No. 125, requesting that its assessment be paid to Local No. 24. From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting that the firm of Wm. Fisher Co. be placed on the unfair list of organized labor. From the New Mission Theatre, relative to statements made about its employees patronizing unfair restaurants.

Requests Complied With—From D. P. Haggerty, requesting a leave of absence from the executive committee on account of attending the American Federation of Labor convention. From the Recreation League, requesting co-operation in making the movement relative to community singing a success. From Bindery Women's Union, requesting that the president or secretary attend its next meeting for the purpose of addressing the members on the subject of the assessment.

Referred to Iron Trades Council—From the Galveston Labor Council, requesting the scale of wages paid engineers, ship carpenters and boiler makers.

Communication from the Salesmen of Bakery Goods, informing Council that it had complied with the decision of the American Federation of Labor and its officers instructed to apply for a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Moved to file the communication; amendment, that the resolutions contained therein be indorsed; amendment to amendment, that the subject be laid over until we hear from the International Bakery Workers' Union; amendment to amendment lost, and the amendment to indorse the communication adopted.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Will supply 20 men to cover booths on election day; appealed to delegates to work hard to defeat amendment No. 8. Milk Wagon Drivers—Will furnish eight men for election day. Machinists—Donated \$100 for campaign fund; also regular donation for Culinary Workers. Teamsters—Donated \$150 to campaign fund; regular weekly donation to Culinary Workers; will furnish thirty men for election day. Beer Bottlers—Will furnish twenty men for election day; donated \$25 for campaign fund. Grocery Clerks—Two men for election day; requested unionists to refrain from patronizing stores that keep open on Sundays or after 7 p. m. Musicians—Have circulated 150,000 cards against amendment No. 8; have bands on street advertising same. Riggers and Stevedores—Lumber situation unchanged; levied assessment on members working to support the strike. Cooks—Are campaigning against amendment No. 8. Laundry Workers—Are paying assessment. Culinary Workers—Denied throwing acid in public places; will assist in apprehending those guilty.

Executive Committee—Dealing with the communication from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting jurisdiction over all milk depots and dairies, your committee decided to request Milkers' Union to hold a special meeting on Thursday evening, November 2, 1916, and that the Milk Wagon Drivers submit in writing the basis of amalgamation to be voted on at said meeting. In the event a favorable reply from Milkers' Union be not forthcoming, committee recommends that the Council concur in the request of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, and instruct the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to favor the appeal of the union to enlarge its jurisdiction. Moved that the committee report be concurred in; carried. On motion, Brother Joss was granted the privilege of the floor. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion.

Organizing Committee—Reported progress on the application for affiliation of Electrical Workers No. 6.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the Council indorse the plan of the American Neutral Conference Committee and that the affiliated unions and their membership co-operate in securing signatures to the petition to be circulated in that behalf. In the matter of the resolutions relative to the high cost of living, the matter was laid over for one week. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1363.80.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$1214.72.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

The peace program outlined by Professor Arthur Upham Pope of the University of California, which has for its object the hastening of the end of the war in Europe and establishing a permanent, world-wide peace, was endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night upon recommendation of its law and legislative committee which had made a careful investigation of the plan and reported it was feasible and entitled to the support of organized labor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletins: 108. Melting aluminum chips, by H. W. Gillett and G. M. James. 1916. 88 pp.

126. Abstracts of current decisions on mines and mining, reported from January to April, 1916, by J. W. Thompson. 1916. 90 pp.

134. The use of mud-laden fluid in oil and gas wells, by J. O. Lewis and W. F. McMurray. 1916. 86 pp., 3 pls., 18 figs.

Technical papers: 130. Underground wastes in oil and gas fields and methods of prevention, by W. F. McMurray and J. O. Lewis. 1916. 28 pp., 1 pl., 8 figs.

136. Safe practice at blast furnaces; a manual for foremen and men, by F. H. Wilcox. 1916. 73 pp., 1 pl., 43 figs.

146. The nitration of toluene, by E. J. Hoffman. 1916. 32 pp.

157. A method for measuring the viscosity of blast-furnace slag at high temperatures, by A. L. Field. 1916. 29 pp., 7 figs.

Note—Only a limited supply of these publications is available for free distribution, and applicants are asked to co-operate in insuring an equitable distribution by selecting publications that are of especial interest. Requests for all papers can not be granted. Publications should be ordered by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

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MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

ANOTHER GREAT NEW SHOW.

SOPHIE TUCKER, "The Mary Garden of Ragtime," and Her Five Kings of Syncopation"; BEEMAN & ANDERSON, Two Speed Boys; JOHNNY CANTWELL & RETA WALKER, in "Get the Fly Stuff"; RUTH BUDD, The Girl With the Smile; "THE FOREST FIRE," with Sylvia Bidwell and Company; WARD BROTHERS; SPECIAL FEATURES "CRANBERRIES," a little side dish for the Table by Everett S. Ruskay. JOSIE HEATHER, The Winsome English Comedienne, with William Casey, Jr., and Bobbie Heather.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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Bumster & Saxe
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Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Days
Toil Is
Done



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THE HOME BEER

MINUTES OF THE LABEL SECTION.

Meeting held November 1, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President W. G. Desepte.

On roll call of officers, Brothers French, Keegan and Moran were noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials from Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers for Brother L. Friedman were received and delegate seated; Brother C. L. Irwin from Barbers' Union was seated as a temporary delegate, for Brother R. H. Baker.

Communications—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, giving names of firms that have signed their agreements, requesting members of organized labor to patronize these stores and demanding the card from the clerks. From United Garment Workers' International Union, requesting to appoint a committee to visit Post & Athens, a firm that handles the unfair product of Strouse Brothers Company of Baltimore, Md.; request complied with and referred to the president and secretary. From Broom and Whisk Makers' International, requesting to demand their label; motion to make mention of this letter in the minutes under report of unions; carried. From Brother James French, requesting to accept his resignation as trustee for the reason that he is at present on his ranch and can not attend to meetings; resignation accepted.

Report of Executive and Agitation Board—That they have instructed the secretary to send communications to all unions requesting them to send a delegate to the meeting which will be held November 17, 1916; concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bindery women are giving a dance on Saturday, November 4th, in the Labor Temple. Waiters are gradually winning in the fight against the open-shop system; requesting members of organized labor to vote no on Amendments 8 and 9. Cigarmakers reported that M. Blaskower, 201 Montgomery street is handling cigars of factories in Hamilton, Ontario, where the men are out on a strike; that the cigarmakers in Saginaw, Mich., went out on strike. From Broom Makers' International, that 60 per cent of brooms made are manufactured in penal, reformatory and charitable institutions, thereby forcing the broom makers into idleness and compelling them to work for starvation wages; these brooms are usually sold through wholesalers who place their names on the label as manufacturers, thereby misleading the purchaser; therefore, members of organized labor are requested to demand the union label of the Broom Makers' Union when purchasing brooms.

New Business—Election of trustee was laid over until the next regular election of officers, and president authorized to appoint a temporary trustee; Brother H. C. Becker was appointed. Secretary instructed to communicate with union cereal manufacturers, asking them for the names of brands they manufacture.

Meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

HOW DIVIDENDS INCREASE.

More than \$154,000,000 will be paid to investors this month in dividends and interest, according to a compilation made by the New York Journal of Commerce, which declares that the total is the largest on record. It compares with \$143,000,000 in November a year ago. It is figured out that 137 companies will distribute \$62,000,000 among their stockholders, an increase of more than \$5,000,000 over last year. The compilation includes 94 industrial and miscellaneous companies, 22 steam railroads and 21 street railways. The interest payments on bonds is placed at more than \$91,000,000, which compares with \$85,000,000 last year.

CAPLAN TRIAL.

The trial of David Caplan in Los Angeles, charged with murder in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles "Times" building five years ago, started last Wednesday, November 1st.

The jury which will hear the evidence in the trial consists of P. S. Tangeman, Pomona; D. N. Rogers, Whittier; John N. Snavely, Whittier; Andrew W. Ellis, Artesia; J. C. Bear, Alhambra; D. L. Young, La Habra; J. J. Skow, La Canada; A. N. Ferris, Frank W. Kelsey, P. E. Gallagher, George M. Brown, Los Angeles, and E. W. Adams, bond salesman of Pasadena. The alternates are: J. W. Keefer, a Covina rancher, and Oscar P. Lark of Whittier.

The majority of the jurors are ranchers. Several of the men from Los Angeles have been ranchers and are retired. The average age of the group is well over 60 years.

Defense Attorney Horace Appel protested vigorously against the introduction of any statement relative to any happening in Eastern cities, and insisted that nothing but the actual crime of murder should be adhered to, as Caplan is accused of killing Charles Haggerty at First and Broadway on October 1, 1910, hence the defendant should not be connected with numerous crimes.

Appel's motion was overruled by the court.

The trial is expected to consume about three weeks, the prosecution occupying two-thirds of the time.

HEALTH INSURANCE DATA.

More than \$6,000,000 a year is paid by the employers and employees in Massachusetts for some form of health insurance, according to figures in the possession of the special commission on social insurance. The greatest burden is the practice of passing the hat when a worker is injured or ill. At least \$2,000,000 is collected annually in the factories and workshops of the State by that method.

The figures have come to the commission in response to a form letter sent out to manufacturers and trade organizations in all parts of the State. Replies have been received from more than 1500 local labor organizations while nearly all of the big manufacturing corporations in Massachusetts have also replied.

Those relating to the health insurance paid by the labor organizations reveal many interesting facts, among them being that of the workers, through their trade organizations, pay more than \$1,500,000 each year for sick benefits.

The figures as they have been received have caused the commission to direct a great deal of its attention to this phase of the problem presented to it by the Legislature, and, as a result, plans are being considered to hold hearings in every city of the State, at which health insurance, old age pensions and unemployment will be the only matters discussed.

UNION LABEL, THE EMBLEM OF LABOR.

Every member of organized labor is elected a committee of one to represent the union label. Those who are thus elected will not go out of office in four years, or fourteen years, for their term of office never expires. The union label is the adopted emblem of trades unionism. Goods on which it appears are the only goods which a union man or woman should spend their union made wages for. We are looking forward to the day when every worker will demand the union label on every purchase, and we know when all are awakened to the necessity of this action union made goods will be found everywhere. A manufacturing retailing firm like Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, is giving a practical demonstration of what can be done in the way of giving splendid value for the highest grade of materials in men's shirts, underwear, night shirts; ladies' bungalow aprons and sets, every garment bearing the union label.

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets

BEGINNING, SUNDAY, NOV. 12th—3 DAYS.

Paramount Picture
Oliver Morosco Presents the Beautiful
EDNA GOODRICH

—in—
"THE HOUSE OF LIES"

A story of the superficiality of the very rich, offset by the unselfishness and genuineness of a real girl, whose motive was happiness and true love rather than wealth.

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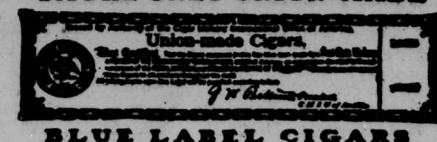
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Allied Printing Trades Council

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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



NOVEMBER, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	**Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	**Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	166	Valencia
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNeill, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	736	Laguna
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co., N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie		
(35)	*Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futnick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

PROTEST MEETING.

Next Friday evening, November 17th, at Scottish Rite Auditorium, there will be held a mass meeting to protest against the present professional jury system which prevails in this city. The meeting has been called by a citizens' committee and will be addressed by Attorneys Samuel M. Shortridge, Bert Schlesinger and Judge Sargent, as well as by Rev. Paul Smith and Rev. Robert Whittaker.

Anton Johansen and John D. Barry will also address the meeting.

ELECTRICIANS ON STRIKE.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, the Electrical Workers' Union presented a demand to the employers for recognition of the union, eight hours and a slight increase in wages. The request was refused and the men ceased work to enforce their demands. President Lanchett of the Intermountain Electric Company is attempting to secure strike breakers to take the places of the men out. Practically every firm in the city is involved.

MACHINISTS WIN EIGHT HOURS.

The 600 machinists employed by the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis have been granted the eight-hour day at the same rate of pay as was received for the longer hours. The agreement conceded to the Machinists' Union goes into effect on November 15th. The St. Louis Metal Ware Company also granted the eight-hour day, which went into effect the first of the month and carries with it a rate of 50 cents per hour.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

To the Editor of the "Labor Clarion": In inducing Mr. Ford to adopt the principle of equal pay to women for equal work, and to pay to his female employees the same wages as to his male employees, \$5 per day, Mr. Wilson has done more for the equality of the sexes, for equal rights, for the forward movement among women, than Mr. Hughes has done in his lifetime.

Mr. Wilson believes in not only equal suffrage, but in the greater principle of equal rights for all, male and female. FRANKLIN COUCH.

STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The report just issued by State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, who is at the head of the State employment bureaus, shows that the bureaus' September business was a record breaker, 6502 men and women being given positions. During the seven previous months the record was: February, 1525; March, 2089; April, 3286; May, 4212; June, 4981; July, 4869; August, 5952, making a total of 33,416, or over three times the number estimated by the Legislature for the entire first year's business. By furnishing free service, the State has saved the employees about \$67,000 which would otherwise have gone as fees to private agencies.

It is of interest to note how the 33,416 positions filled were divided: Agriculture, 3118; building and construction, 3983; clerical and professional, 275; food, beverages and tobacco, 186; hotels and restaurants, 4158; lumber and timber trades, 945; metal and machinery, 702; mining, oil and quarries, 486; printing and publishing, 10; transportation and public utilities, 7602; wholesale and retail trades, 730; wood working and furniture, 86; casual workers, 451; manufacturing, 421; private homes, 1972; miscellaneous, 8284. These positions were filled by 4459 women and 33,416 men.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
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Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 181—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemen and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple, R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1530 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammern—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 31 Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, which recently passed through a long strike, has contributed its share to the fund being raised to make a campaign on proposed charter amendments.

Bunji Suzuki, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, who will be a fraternal delegate at the American Federation of Labor convention in Baltimore next month, has been invited to sit as a guest in the annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, to be held in Baltimore the first week in December. The invitation was extended by Paul Scharrenberg.

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council has been instructed to investigate the reasons for the increased prices of foodstuffs and clothing, with a view to demanding an investigation by Federal authorities.

It is reported that Electrical Workers' Union No. 379, recently organized by General Organizer L. C. Grasser, has had its charter suspended temporarily, pending an investigation by executive board members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The San Francisco Labor Council and Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, both protested against the granting of a charter to this union, which is composed of telephone employees, on the ground that there was no need for another organization of electrical workers. There is also some controversy over jurisdiction.

LABOR IS DEFINED.

Labor—That builds our mighty cities and railroads, its aeroplanes and diving bells—

Labor—That cuts the forests and drains the swamps—

Labor—That delves in mines and sails the ships of commerce—

Labor—That plows the fields and grinds the grain—

Labor—That builds our aqueducts and spins fine linen—

Labor—That cuts the stone and digs the coal—

Labor—That rears the monuments of bronze and granite—

Labor—That grows the cotton and molds the brick—

Labor—That harnesses the elements and turns them into servants for mankind—

Labor—That from the cocoon draws threads to weave beautiful raiment—

Labor—That smelts the iron and molds it into anchors and axes—

Labor—That cuts the trees and makes the paper and builds the printing press—

Labor—That throws a span of steel across the rivers and makes chasms—

Labor—That drives tunnels and makes pillows of softest down—

Labor—That feeds the world, and clothes it, and shelters it—

Labor—That turns a wilderness into a garden of beauty—

Labor—That binds our books, digs the graves and fashions brilliant jewelry—

Labor—That does all the useful work of the world—

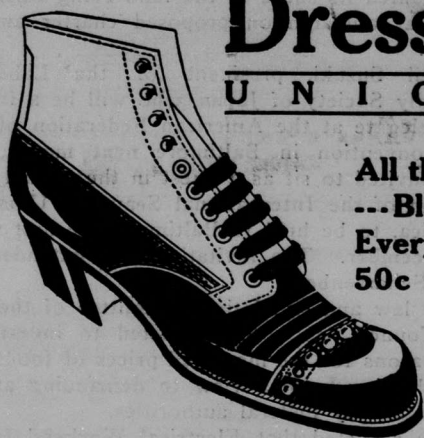
Labor—That fights the battles for the liberty of the human race—

Labor—That unlocks nature's storehouse for the benefit of all mankind—

Labor—Without it the millions who now revel in luxury would in a few days be without food, or fuel, and soon be without clothing or shelter. The sun would still shine, the rain would fall, the grass would grow, but there would be none to plow or sow or to harvest.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Niels E. Anderson of the roofers, Adam Kreeger of the beer bottlers, Albert Milschensky of the Alaska fishermen, John Roper of the material teamsters, Ampton Stenquist of the riggers and stevedores, Andrew G. Smith and Henry Hunter of the printers, William Hickling of the blacksmiths and helpers.

The Sailors' Union has elected E. E. Ellison as editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal," while Paul Scharrenberg is away from the city attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Baltimore, which convenes on Monday next.

Charges that odorous bombs were planted in the downtown cafes to put labor in an embarrassing light on the eve of the election when the anti-picketing ordinance comes up, were made at the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night. Hugo Ernst, president of the Waiters' Union, told the Council that it was not culinary workers who perpetrated these acts. "These are not union men's tactics," declared Ernst. "We are willing to offer a reward to anyone who can prove that union men are guilty and will give the services of our members to the Chamber of Commerce to help in running down the guilty men."

The Labor Council, at its last meeting, instructed its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to work for the granting of jurisdiction over the milkers to the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

At its last meeting the Garment Workers' Union of this city initiated fifty candidates, employees of Larned-Carter, who have recently established a manufacturing plant in San Francisco and who are employing only union labor and who are placing the union label on their products. The union donated \$50 to the strik-

ing culinary workers, paid its assessment to the United Labor Campaign Committee to aid in defeating certain charter amendments and endorsed the proposed two-platoon system for the San Francisco Fire Department.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union of San Francisco has voted to comply with the instructions of the American Federation of Labor to sever its connections with the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union and to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. The officers of the union have been instructed to immediately apply for a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This action of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union terminates a long drawn out controversy between the teamsters' and the bakers' organizations.

A donation of \$25 to the striking culinary workers has been voted by the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, which has endorsed the proposed two-platoon system for firemen, and paid its assessment to the United Labor Campaign Committee.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union will support the codfishermen in their demand for \$42.50 per thousand codfish. The companies offer \$40. The union has donated \$50 to the culinary workers on strike in San Francisco.

Thomas (Woodrow Wilson) Murphy came to town Wednesday. His daddy says he will be president some day. We're sure he'll be a good pressman, if he follows in the footsteps of his father. Tom, Sr., is foreman of the pressroom at Brunt's. Little Tommy's mother was formerly a well-known member of the Bindery Women's Union. Tom, Jr., tipped the scales at eight pounds.

STILL GOOD.

A man walked up to the cigar counter in the Labor Temple one day last week and purchased 50 cents worth of cigars. The stranger tendered a \$10 bill of the sort the confederate soldiers used in war times. Then the man started to run away.

Henneberry took out after him. It was a lively chase, but Henneberry was finally winded and cried out:

"Don't you want your change?"

The man stopped, and when he saw Henneberry holding out \$9.50 instead of a revolver, he went back. "Here is your change. Did you forget it?"

The stranger apologized, said he was a little absent-minded about money matters, took the change and went on his way. After the bank had refused to accept the bill, Henneberry started out in search of the circulator of Jeff Davis currency. He now spends his evenings doing detective duty.

LEAVE FOR BALTIMORE.

Many prominent labor men left San Francisco Wednesday for Baltimore to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open in that city on Monday next and will continue in session for at least two weeks.

Among those who will represent the local labor movement at the Baltimore convention and who left Wednesday are: P. H. McCarthy, president of the State and San Francisco Building Trades Councils; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor; John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who will be accompanied by Mrs. O'Connell; Patrick Flynn, secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union; Daniel P. Haggerty, past-president of the California State Federation of Labor; Michael J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union; Michael Casey, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; William F. Dwyer, secretary and business agent of the United Laborers' Union No. 1; James Wilson, business agent of Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85; B. B. Rosenthal, of the upholsterers; Bunji Suzuki, of Tokio, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, and Frederick W. Ely, delegate from the local Office Employees' Union.

SHOPMEN GET AN INCREASE.

At the final conference held in Denver between committees representing Division No. 1 of the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor and officials of the Denver & Rio Grande system, an agreement was reached as to wages and working conditions. The agreement also covers the shopmen employed by the Moffatt road. It provides for a general standardization of wages, with increases ranging from 1½ to 7½ cents per hour for the various departments of the shop employees. The unions benefiting by the increases are: The machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, pipe fitters, and railway carmen. The painters, not affiliated to the department, are also benefited.

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